

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1789.

**LEXINGTON:** Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

**JUST OPENED,**

And now for sale, by  
GOUDY AND WILLIAMS

At their store in Lexington, opposite Capt. Young's Tavern, and near the new courthouse, a neat and general assortment of

**GOODS**

Well adapted to the season; which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or Fur.

Lexington, Dec. 2, 1789.

**JUST OPENED,**

And for sale by

ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER  
Two stores in this place, one of them in their new house opposite the new Court House, and the other where they now live, each of them well assured and adapted to the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash.

Lexington, Dec. 5, 1789.

**TO BE LET**  
On reasonable terms, a tract of land, situated between Elk-Horn and Cane run about five miles from Lexington—Enquire of the Printer, or of Mr. H. Alderson at Mr. Chin's near Lexington.

ANDREW GATEWOOD,  
Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened private entertainment for man and horse, on the road from Lexington to Curds ferry; those gentlemen who favor him with their custom may depend on having every attention paid them.

W. BUTLER,  
**TAYLOR**  
HAS commenced business on high street opposite Mr. Elixer's tavern; who intends working at the low price of twenty shillings per suit in produce, if cash considerably lower, and hopes by punctuality and a strict attention to business to merit the esteem of the public.  
Lexington, Nov. 17, 1789.

Sold from Col. Crockett's plantation last June, a small likely dark bay horse, about 9 years old, ewe necked, trots and gallops; Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. Brent in Lexington, or to Mr. Hugh in Danville, shall receive two dollars reward from

JER. MORIARTY.

All kinds of blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable prices.

**JUST OPENED,**

AND FOR SALE BY

TEGARDEN and MCCULLOUGH,  
At their Store in Lexington, on Main Street, in the house formerly occupied by Gen. Wilkinson, a General Assortment of

**GOODS**

CUPERFINE Broad and narrow Cloths. Second ditto.

Twill'd and plain coatings. Buff and white Cambrics. Blue, Black, Buff, olive, crimson and spotted Velvets. Corduroys and fannels. Janet jeans and fuslins. Royal rib and fatiner. Shalloons and durants. Gamble's and jeans spinning. Moone and Buckram. Lamestring and satin. Mode and rusian. Bombizing and facenet. Chimies and calicoes assorted. Homumus. India counterpanes assorted. Marcellies quiltings. Dentim and drawboys. Dentin and Rusia. Duffia Geeting. Dowlas and towel linen. Brown sheeting & country made linen. Bedtick and feathers. Apron check. Cambwick and muslin. Gaze and catgut. Lawn apions. Silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs. Lawn and kenting do. Shawls assorted. Mens and womens kid gloves. Mens and womens cotton hose. Mens worsted do. Mens and womens leather shoes. Womens stuff do. New dr'd calf & lince. Mens and boys hats. Ribbons assorted. Hair do. and taste. Black and Hanover lace. Elging and hair binding. Broad and narrow Binding. Fereting and tape. Sewing silk and twist. White, Brown and colored thread. Coarie and fine combs. Mens and Womens crooked do. Large and small metal Buttons. Sleeve buttons assorted. Watch seals. Shoe, knee, flock and hat buckles. Left white chappel needles. Paper and round pins. Scissors and Thimbles. Razors and shaving Boxes. Table knives and forks. Butcher and cut can knives. Pen and childrens do. Shoe knives, pincers and awl blades. Enamelled infull-boxes. Nuning grates. Bibles testaments and spelling Books. Primers and childrens histories. Writing paper. Brads, paper and enamel inkstands. Mens faddles. Mens and womens stirrup irons, 8 and 12 oz. fiddle ticks. Saddle Brodes. Crengles, Girth and straining web. Girth and Bridle buckles. Cudl and maflic. Bridle Bits. Plated spurs. Stock locks. Brads knob ditto. Pad and saddle Bag do. Deck cupboard and chest do. HL hinges. Brads H do. Chest and cupboard do. Door and window Bolts. Falling axes. Mortise and pairing chisels. Spike and small Gimlets.

Drawing knives and plain irons. Claw hammers. 6d and 10d nails. Tenpon irons. Mill hand and croftent saw files. Carpenters rules and compasses. Brads cocks. Candlesticks. Frying pans. Cotton and tow cards. Steel and tin ware. Snuffard.

Shoe, Buckle and tooth brushes. Hyson, Green and Robea Teas. Coffee and chocolate. Loaf and Muscovado sugar. Cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs. Pepper and Alpice. Indigo and Copperas. Red and white Lead. Brimstone and rosin. Powder and Lead. Shot and gun flints. Queens ware Dishes. Shallow and soup plates. Tea ware. Quartz and pint mugs. water and cream jugs. Butter boats. Large and small looking glasses. Tumblers and wine glasses. Quart, pint and half pint decanters. 8 by 10 window glas. Wine and rum. Holland gin in cases. A neat assortment of castlings. With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Lexington, Nov. 17, 1789.

**TO BE****HIRE D,**

ON Thursday the third of December at this place a number of negroes consisting of men, women, boys and girls, one of them a good carpenter -- the property of Mrs. Anne Christian -- the terms will be made known on the day

JAMES FONTAIN.

Danville, Nov. 12, 1789.

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking any alligation of a bond given by Henry Crill & Solomon Speers, in favor of Parineans Briscoe the bond is for two hundred pounds, to be paid in the following manner viz. -- twenty pounds, immediately after the date, in double distilled whiskey, one hundred and thirty pounds on the twenty-fifth day of December following in two fills of different sizes, and a first rate waggon and hind geer, and fifty pounds in salt at the lick some time after; the date of the bond I do not remember, but as I have paid off the said bond and have his receipt against it, and he refusing to give it up, I take this method to prevent any imposition.

Henry Crill.

**JUST OPENED,**

AND FOR SALE BY

WILSON AND PARKER

At their new Store nearly opposite the Court House a very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE. Suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington August 1st 1789.

Resolved, that the holders or chairmans of the in-lots No. 2, 17, 21, 28, 60, 70, and 85, have the further time, until the first day of January 1790 to save their lots by improving them &c. for the particulars of what is required they are referred to said relatives -- and that they need not expect any further indulgence.

By order of the board  
ROBERT PARKER CR.

**JUST OPENED,**

By HUGH M'ILVAINE,  
In the new house above the court house, and nearly opposite Capt. Young's tavern, a neat & general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE well adapted to the season

DRY goods, Iron mongery, queens ware, glass ware, tin ware, groceries, clover seed and medicine, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the Crab Orchard, two beers, one a red, two years old, with a white face, some white on his belly, a smooth crop in the right ear and underbelly in the left. The other a pied, some white in his face, two years old, a swallow fork and underbelly in each ear. Appraised to twelve shillings each.

RICHARD RUNNELS.

Madison, April 6, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette county near the head of Jeffers, a flea bitten grey Mare about 15 years old, 13 hands high a natural pacer. Posed and appraised to £. 5.

ANDREW MC CALLA.

July 15, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Boon's creek, a forel mare, 9 years old, 13 hands high, had on a small bell, branded on the near buttock D.B. Appraised to £. 2.

WILLIAM ELLIS, Jun.

July 3, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Dick's river, a bay mare, about four feet nine inches high, with a small bell on with a hole cut near the buckle, appears to be branded on the near shoulder but not perceptible, a natural pacer. Appraised to £. 8.

JAMES DAVIS.

August 3, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the head of Hickman, a gray horse ten years old, branded on the near shoulder R.C. and C on the zoutock. Appraised to £. 5-10.

JOHN YOUNG.

July 23, 1789.

A large company will meet at the Crab Orchard the 15th of December, in order to start early next morning for the Eastern settlements; all are to go well armed.

Proceedings of Congress,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
FRIDAY, August 28.

THE Memorial and Petition of the public creditors who are citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Goodloe presented, agreeably to order, a bill for suspending part of the collection law relative to the navigation on the Potowmick, which was read a first time.

A petition from a number of persons, commanders of packet boats that ply between Rhode Island and the adjacent states, stating certain hardships they experience under the present revenue laws, particularly the tonnage duty, and praying relief, was read, and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

To the Secretary of the treasury, it was proposed by the bill to allow 5000 dollars per annum.

This sum was reduced, after some debate, to 3500.

To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (now called secretary for the department of state) it was proposed an allowance of 3500 dollars. This was reduced to 3000.

To the Comptroller of the treasury, it was proposed to allow 3000 dollars. This was reduced to 2500.

To the Auditor, it was proposed to allow 2500. This was raised to 3000.

To the Auditor, it was proposed to allow 2500, and to the Register 1250. These sums were agreed to.

To the Adjutant of the treasury, it was proposed an allowance of 1600. This was reduced to 1500.

To the Auditor of the western territory, it was proposed an allowance of 1000 dollars, with an additional allowance as faring out of Indian affairs.

This was altered; the allowance of compensation of Indian affairs was struck out, and the salary as governor raised to 2500 dollars.

A claim was added, providing for the salaries of the three judges of the western territory, allowing to each of them 800 dollars per annum.

To the Secretary of the governor of the western territory, the salary was fixed at 500 dollars.

The remainder of the bill was gone through without any material amendment as when the committee voted and reported.

The report was accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following is a statement of the salaries as allowed by the said bill.

	Dollars.
Secretary of the treasury,	3500
Secretary of state,	3000
Secretary at war,	3000
Governor of the western territory,	2500
Comptroller of the treasury,	2000
Register,	1250
Auditor,	1500
Adjutant to the Secy of treasury,	1500
Reg'ter,	800
Judges of the western territory each	800
Chief clerk in department of state,	800
Clerk of the com'rs of war,	800
Secretary of gov' of western territory	750
Clerk of clerk's department of war,	600
Clerk of clerk of the auditor,	600
All other clerks, &c	450

SATURDAY, August 29.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade was referred from the Senate with the concurrence of that body in the amendments proposed by its house to the amendments of the Senate.

The engrossed bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers, was read a third time, when Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved to recommit it, in order to supply some deficiencies. He observed, that a number of offices were not provided for, such as the foreign ministers, cōsuls, &c.

It was however thought improper to annex salaries to offices which the legislature had not expressly created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on passing the bill, the yeas and nays being called,

Passed, the eighteenth August, 1787.

Mr. Boudinot presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, in New Jersey, praying that at the district courts in that part of New Jersey may be held at Perth Amboy. Read and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion for striking out that section which provides for the establishment of district judges in each state, was taken in a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and opposed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Benson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames and Mr. Sherman. The committee sat four o'clock without deciding the question, and the house adjourned to Monday morning, ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, September 3.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the judiciary department. Some further progress was made in the bill, when the committee rose, and asked for leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, September 10.

M. Partridge from the committee, reported, that they had examined the engrossed bill, to provide for the safekeeping of the acts, records, seal, &c. of the United States, and found it truly copied from the original; also the bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers. The speaker signed the same.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex, praying that the district courts might be held in Perth Amboy.

Mr. Goodloe from the committee, reported a bill to relieve the citizens of North Carolina and Rhode Island, by suspending until the day next, so much of the tonnage act as subjected the vessels of those states to the same duty as foreign ships.

This bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of conference, to whom was referred the disagreeing votes of both houses, on the subject of the compensation of the members, reported that the committee had come to an agreement with the committee of the Senate; but that they had thought proper to recommend as a conciliatory measure, that the house should concur with the Senate, with an amendment limiting the duration of the act.

A motion was then made "that the house recede from their disagreement to the amendment." — The amendment was "that the act should continue in force seven years only."

This motion brought on a warm debate.

The arguments thus had been before us against a discrimination in the compensation of the two houses were repeated with vehemence. It was contended that the motion was for establishing the discrimination only for one year, yet it was a sufficient recognition of the principle; and if this principle was in itself improper, it was wrong, in a measure which was intended as an appeal to the people, to establish a precedent to influence the measures of a future congress.

On the other hand, the propriety of a concurrence was inferred from the advantage of laying the bill, and from the necessity of forcing the Senate to receive a compensation, which they did not think adequate to their services.

Mr. Boudinot was for rejecting the amendment of the Senate, and bringing in a new bill limited to two years, and then he said the appeal to the people would be made on equal terms.

The question on concurrence was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were as follows:

A Y E S.

Mr. J. Ames,	Mr. J. Lawrence,
Baldwin,	Lee,
Benyon,	Livermore,
Brown,	Madison,
Culwader,	Moore,
Cymmer,	Muhlenberg
Fitzsimons,	Scott,
Gale,	Sherman,
Gerry,	Smith (S. C.)
Griffis,	Trembley,
Hartley,	Vining,
Huntington,	Wyckoff

N O E S.

Mr. Bland,	Mr. Page,
Boudinot,	Parker,
Hickey,	Partridge,
Carroll,	Reynolds,
Cole,	Schuyler,
Contest,	Sixey,
Floyd,	Sylvester,
Foster,	Sinclair,
Gilmor,	Smith, (M.)
Goodhue,	Stone,
Groul,	Simpson,
Hathorn,	Thacher,
Heister,	Tucker,
Jackson,	White,
Matthews,	

By this vote the compensation bill is lost.

The committee on the petition of the public creditors, and other citizens of Philadelphia, has reported, that the petition deserved the attention of Congress, but as the present session was about to close, and it was necessary to dispatch much important business now before Congress, it became impracticable to give the subject this session, the attention which is wanted. They therefore submitted a resolution to the following effect: "That it highly concerns the honor and interest of the United States to make some early and effectual provision in favor of the public creditors of the union, and that the house would early next session, take this subject into consideration."

This report was laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot then moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to establish the compensation of the members and the officers of both houses, for one year.

It being suggested by the speaker that it would be proper to delay this matter till the Senate had been informed of the vote of the house, the motion was laid on the table. Then the house adjourned.

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 9.

A MOST outrageous tumult has happened at Barcelona, in Spain, in consequence of the high price of bread. On the fifth instant, a very numerous mob began to besiege the town magazines, where the corn is deposited. Having finished here, they burnt two houses belonging to principal coffee dealers, besides some others.

During these outrages, the commander of the town, Count del Alfonso, shewed the utmost moderation, not wishing to carry things to extremities. Had he acted with greater severity, the destruction would have been less, and the riot quelled in the first instance, being composed merely of the rabble. His Excellency, however, capitulated with the rioters, and made them every concession; but the more he seemed disposed to be lenient, the more they persisted in further demands.

Enlivened by hostility, they demanded a reduction in the price of wine and oil. This was likewise allowed them. The mob then assailed the Government house, but were kept off by the military. They afterwards got into the large cathedral, and began razing the bells, which drew together a number of the country people, who joined the rioters. In this extremity, the Governor ordered the unitary to oppose, which immediately put an end to the riot, and the mob dispersed.

In this, as in most cases of a similar nature, it is generally more lenient to oppose a mob, by the use of force, in the beginning.

The prince of Nassau still remains at Madrid, but nothing has publicly transpired of the nature of his visit there.

The King of Sweden has received the most affectionate addrests from all parts of his Kingdom, declaring how extremely ready the people are to second his wishes in carrying on the war.

The Finns have been particularly forward, which is the more agreeable to his Majesty, as it was feared that those people would be gained over by the Empress of Russia, their ancient Sovereign. She has not been wanting in promises towards them, but they have been rejected. Even those towns which lie nearest to the borders of Russia, have seemed the most loyal to the King of Sweden.

—24.

#### AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Several amendments, multiplied by fifty-nine (the number of members in a certain assembly) give a product of one thousand and three. If concurrences can be made perfect by amendments, what a blessed chance has the constitution of the United States.

August 22. We have no indecence has the patriotism and candor of a certain honorable Assembly appeared in a more conspicuous point of view than in conducting the business of amendments to the constitution: They have given the most indubitable proof of their desire to adapt the constitution to the wishes of their constituents, as far as possible, by substantiating those amendments for which there is the greatest apparent solicitude. Had a door been opened for the admission of discordant propositions, it is probable that the requisite unanimity would never have been obtained for the adoption of any amendments whatever.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.

With what face, says a correspondent, can a man hold forth encouragement to the citizens of the United States, to quit their liberty and republican forms of government for the deposition of Spain, on the Mississippi? — It is certain there are no lands in the world superior to those which are now vacant in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It ought to be known to them, that no title is ever given by the king of Spain to a foot of soil. The improvements upon it alone are the property of the person who cultivates it. It used to be said that all nations in the world would learn from the success of the Americans to assert their liberties; but this cannot happen, when they read in our papers, that our citizens are disgusted with what has cost them so much blood and treasure, and are selling themselves to Spanish masters a thousand miles from home.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland, to his friend in this town.

4th Oct. 1789.

"A woman lately died in Dalby, who had been with child upwards of 34 years. She was opened, and a male child was taken from her in all its shapeliness. She was upward of 60 years old when she die — However strange and improbable this relation may seem, you may affirm it for a real fact, as it can be sufficiently proved by credible persons who knew her many years, and by a midwife who attended her about 34 years ago, when she was first taken in labour."

LEXINGTON, Dec. 5.

On Friday the 27th ult. Patten with three men, who had started from this place for the mouth of Licking creek, encamped on the head of Eagle creek, about an hour after night they were fired on by a party of about six Indians, two of the party were killed, the Col. and one only escaped; the Indians got 3 of their horses, and all their baggage and arms.

Mr. Joseph Darwell, who arrived here the second instant informs, that on his passage down the Ohio river, he discovered a camp on the Indian shore, he sent 3 men in a canoe, who landed below the camp, and going up privately, took one Indian, who said he was a Shawnee, and the rest of his companions were out hunting; Mr. Darwell took him about 3 miles, and then let him go; he again behaved declared they had no hostile intentions.

\* \* \* A Post Rider will start from this place on Monday the 1st instant, to Herkimer, Danville, Litchfield, Middletown, Rosborough and New Haven, and if sufficiently encouraged will continue to ride once a week for one year.

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A large company will start from the Crab Orchard the 20th of December for the Eastern settlements: all are to go well armed.